No. 163 MAY 1982

Spearhead

35p

ARGENTINE FLAG GOES UP ON THE FALKLANDS – RESULT OF PITIFUL MISMANAGEMENT OF BRITAIN'S FOREIGN AND DEFENCE POLICIES.

FALKLANDS FIASCO SHOWS DEPTH OF NATIONAL ROT

Special 'What we think' feature–pages 2–5

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

FALKLANDS

Faraway place

UNTIL LAST MONTH the Falkland Islands figured very small in the consciousness of most people in this country. Geographers would know that the islands comprised an area slightly smaller than Wales, situated in an inhospitable part of the South Atlantic and inhabited by about 1,800 people deriving their living mainly from sheep farming. Historians would know that a great naval battle took place in the area in 1914 in which the Imperial German fleet under Admiral Graf Spee was given a hiding by the Royal Navy. The more politically aware might have known that the race of the islanders was British and that their future had been the subject of a long-standing dispute between the British and Argentine governments in which our own government had shown something rather less than a firm resolution to stand by their own.

Not that Britain should not have thought more about the Falklands. Were a stronger spirit of national consciousness to have prevailed in this country, one of the symptoms of such a spirit would be a lively awareness of who were our kith and kin around the world, where they lived, how many they were and what was their attitude to the Mother Country. Had the vast bulk of the British here at home been thus aware about the Falklanders, they would have shown a keen interest in their fate and would, in normal, healthy times, have resisted strongly the faintest glimmer of a suggestion that they be deprived of their British heritage and handed over to a nation like Argentina – particularly as those Falklanders have shown the desire to cling more firmly to their British identity than almost any other group of Britons overseas. As it was, most Britons reacted with comparative indifference and apathy to the news that their Foreign Office was showing willing to discuss with the Argentine the possibility of a future hand-over of the Falklands. The Falklands, it seems, qualified in their eyes for the same description as Neville Chamberlain once applied to Czechoslovakia – "a faraway country of which we know little." Football, bingo and Coronation Street asserted their usual position of priority over such trifles as the fate of loyal British subjects under threat.

All this dramatically changed on the morning of Friday, the 2nd April, when the news came through that the Falklands had been invaded by Argentina, the British flag hauled down there and the inhabitants subjected to a force of occupation.

The news sent shock waves through Britain, the full reverberations of which we believe have not even begun to be felt. The Falklands entered our national consciousness with a spectacular crash, and they set off a chain of questions concerning the conduct of British affairs which previously had been the preoccupation of just a small minority. How was the Government apparently taken by surprise by the invasion? Why did it not have adequate forces nearby to deter it? By what process of calculation did the Argentines who ordered the invasion imagine that they could get away with it?

And then, after the facts of the invasion had sunk in and the build-up to armed confrontation with Argentina got under way, what was the Government doing talking of a 'negotiated settlement' when the Argentines had made it clear that the only such settlement they would entertain would be one by which Britain recognised their

CARRINGTON
Why did he ignore warnings of invasion and let Argentines get ensconced on Falklands?

SPEARHEAD

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FIASCO SHOWS THE DEPTH OF THE NATIONAL ROT

JELLYFISH POLITICIANS LEAVE LOYAL BRITONS UNDEFENDED THEN PREVARICATE OVER THEIR FUTURE

sovereignty over the islands? What was the point in Mrs. Thatcher and her ministers wasting all this time with a lot of totally superfluous diplomatic activity when their entire attention should have been given to the military aspects of the situation?

Millions of Britons, in asking themselves these obvious questions and failing to find any logical answer to them, undertook, perhaps without fully knowing it, a crash course in political self-education – an education that had hitherto been lacking in the diet of news, views and ideas fed to them by mass media and in the schools and universities. That education had repercussions far beyond the issue of the Falklands themselves; the same questions as were asked about that issue might equally be applicable to any situation anywhere in the world, and even in the United Kingdom itself, where a British Government was confronted by a threat to British people and in the normal course of events might reasonably be expected to act resolutely in defence of those people. Why this incredible jellyfish response to the threat in the Falklands? And, if such a response, where next will the same jellyfish attitude be shown? Northern Ireland? Even Mainland Britain itself?

Sell-out on agenda

To take these questions one by one, first the background. For several years we have known that the Foreign Office has been engaged in discussions with the Argentine Government over the future of the Falklands. To allay suspicions that it was discussing a sell-out to the Argentine, it has periodically issued assurances to the Falklanders that there would be no settlement of the question of the islands' future which did not have their consent. But what the Falklanders will consent to and what they will not consent to has already been firmly established: they will not consent to any change in their status; they are resolved to remain British and under British sovereignty. So what is there to discuss with the Argentine Government? There could only be one possible answer: a settlement of the Falklands question that is **against** the wishes of the inhabitants. In other words, the British Government has been **lying** to the Falklanders when it has promised them that there will be no settlement without their consent. As in Ulster, the stink of sell-out has pervaded the air.

Now to the build-up to the invasion at the beginning of April. Clearly, no such build-up could have taken place without extensive preparation and planning in the Argentine which should have been obvious to British intelligence services operating there with just elementary efficiency. This is particularly the case in a country where there is a large British community and substantial British connections of many kinds.

Then when the invasion fleet finally set sail it had to travel a distance of several hundred miles from Argentina to the Falklands – an absolute minimum of 300 miles in fact, if one is to take the shortest distance to the islands from any part of the Argentine coast. That such a fleet should have sailed such a distance without its presence detected is inconceivable.

Yet it appears that the first wind the British Government had of an invasion was only the day before the morning that Argentine troops occupied the Falklands, and that news of the invasion was not 'confirmed' until some hours after the troops' arrival on the islands – and then only because of information supplied by a local radio ham!

Not even in fictional states that are the subject of comic opera satire has anyone dreamt of attributing to intelligence services such a ridiculous level of capability.

8 days warning

Our intelligence services in the Argentine, however, were not apparently quite as bad as that. Later it was admitted in Whitehall that warnings of the pending invasion were given to Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office 8 **days** before the Argentine troops landed. The noble Lord, however, did not consider these warnings to indicate a sufficient state of emergency to warrant the dispatch of a British defensive force to the area – or indeed to cancel a visit to Israel that he was about to make – an interesting reflection, some might think, upon his order or priorities!

It later came out that some considerable time before these warnings there had been previous warnings of the likelihood of such an invasion. When these were received at Whitehall, no action was taken to strengthen Britain's forces in the South Atlantic, the excuse given being the quite incredible one that such an action might have 'provoked' the Argentines!

One wonders what history books would have made of Sir Francis Drake if, on the occasion that the Spanish Armada was headed for England's shores, he refrained from attacking it for fear that he might 'provoke' it!

Nations that allow such considerations to determine the great decisions of state are fit only to be defecated upon by other nations. In Drake's day no foreign power would have dared to place our country in such a category. In the present day it could well be that President Galtieri, the Argentine boss who ordered the capture of the Falklands, shrewdly perceived that he just might get away with it because this is just the kind of country that Britain has now become.

As it is now, the ineptitude of the Thatcher Government's foreign and defence policy has conceded to the Argentines a massive tactical advantage. They are in possession of the Falklands and the onus is

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FALKLANDS FIASCO

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now on us to get them out. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery once said that in warfare for the offensive to prevail over the defensive the former must have a numerical superiority of about 3 to 1. When the offensive takes the form of a seaborne invasion against an enemy well entrenched upon land, this ratio must be considerably greater. A very substantial British force must now be mobilised if the Falklands are to be retaken, and the retaking clearly is not likely to occur without considerable loss of blood. Added to this are the formidable logistics of the situation. The British forces will be operating from a strategic rear nearly 8,000 miles away. The sheer expense of the operation – although there can be no question that it must be met – is one that our economy could well do without.

All this having been said, a successful conclusion of the Falklands conflict is nevertheless well within Britain's capability, even in her present weakened state. Just what are the comparative resources of the respective nations? Argentina is a country with less than half of Britain's population and a far inferior industrial capacity. It is very doubtful whether the calibre of her fighting servicemen, considered on a man-for-man basis, is anything like equal to our own. Her equipment – and particularly her naval equipment – is far inferior to ours. In a situation where other factors are equal, there should be no doubt that British power would prevail.

But other factors are not equal. There is the strategic problem of distance, which has been mentioned, and its attendant problems of reinforcement and supply. But these are not insuperable. A much more fundamental problem, and a factor weighing heavily against ourselves, is the respective political complexions of Argentina and Britain, the ideological orientation of their governments and other areas of national leadership, and the consequent national resolve and will with which the respective countries approach the issue.

Nationalist

The Argentine Government is firmly **nationalist**, which fact broadly reflects the balance of forces and mood within Argentine society. The Argentines are convinced, rightly or wrongly, that possession of the Falklands (in their language the 'Malvinas') is a just national and patriotic cause. If there are any influences that may inhibit the Argentines' will to fight for that cause, they certainly do not come from within Argentina itself. President Galtieri does not have to contend with a fifth column in his own country and its body politic which has no stomach for the fight and is therefore *ipso facto* worth several divisions to his enemies.

By comparison the situation in Britain is a sorry one. The nation is riddled from top to bottom by pacifism, defeatism and scorn for any sentiment remotely smacking of patriotism. The major part of its church, intelligentsia and educational establishment is the foe of every sound nationalist cause. A substantial part of its press and broadcasting services, as well as its politics, can be counted in the same category.

As just one example of these differences, the Primate of Argentina, one Archbishop Aramburo, incorporated into his Easter sermon an unqualified blessing of his country's government and its armed forces in their endeavour to take and hold the Falklands, saying of the invasion: "This is a happy moment for the nation when we are all united behind the Army."

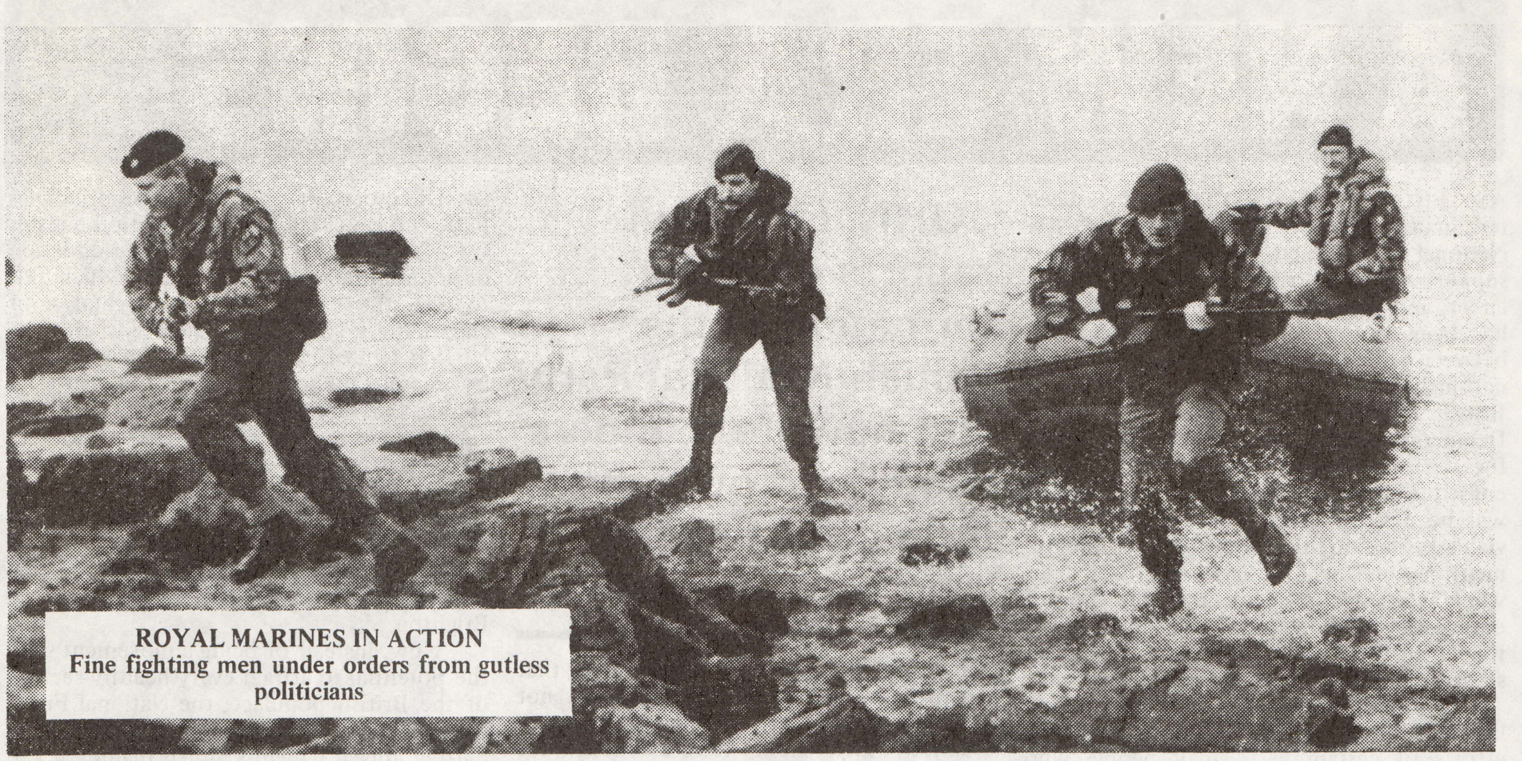
On the same occasion back in Britain we were treated to the spectacle of the Archbishop of Canterbury, looking for all the world like a jaded drag-queen, calling for compromise and conciliation and whimpering about the need not to let ourselves be swept away by such dangerous emotions as national pride.

This does not mean that there are not healthy forces within British society which recognise the Falklands issue for what it is – an issue over which, if we do not stand firm and fight for what is ours, we will have abandoned for the foreseeable future, not only all national self-respect, but all legitimate claims to nationhood. Such forces include politicians like Enoch Powell and some leading journalists such as Andrew Alexander of the *Daily Mail.* They also include beyond any doubt most of the young servicemen who have now been sent to the South Atlantic, who look as fine a body of men as we could wish to have defending us anywhere. They probably include millions of ordinary citizens of all ages and classes who are outraged at what has happened in the Falklands and who would do whatever was required to remedy it, if only they had the power. Because of these healthy elements, it is premature to say that our country is totally decadent – premature by a long way.

But the decadent attitude is prevalent to a depressing degree in those circles where it matters most, where the nation looks to for leadership and where the current patterns of top-level thinking are established.

There we find the all-too-familiar symptoms of the sickly liberal paralysis of mind and spirit so characteristic of the age: a palpitating terror of the prospect of a shedding of blood; a cowardly running away from any undertaking that calls for large-scale effort at the expense, possibly, of petty material comforts and the approval of part of 'world opinion'; a frantic seeking for compromise in situations where any compromise is tantamount to surrender; and a thoroughly dishonest blurring and fudging of the lines of demarcation between right and wrong, duty and betrayal, victory and defeat, in the effort to make a policy of surrender appear as the one which is 'reasonable', 'sensible' and 'statesmanlike',

PRESIDENT GALTIERI
He has the advantage of a people behind him united in nationalism.



ROYAL MARINES IN ACTION
Fine fighting men under orders from gutless politicians

not to say of course the acme of 'moderation'.

Doctrine of surrender

This is not to say of course that the apostles of surrender of the Falklands do not have other arguments up their sleeve as well, arguments designed to appeal to our realistic, as distinct from our moralistic, senses. The leading argument here might be summarised as follows:–

Even if we are able, by use of overwhelming force, to retake the Falklands **now** and restore British sovereignty there, we have to face the fact that the Argentines will not give up their claim on the islands and will be liable to try to possess them again in the future. The Argentines have the priceless strategic advantage of nearness to the area, with all that that implies militarily and in terms of political and economic pressure, whereas Britain is a vast distance away. We could only guarantee to preserve our sovereignty over the Falklands permanently if we were to make an economic and military commitment to that end which simply would not be worth it for the value that the islands represent. Ultimately, therefore, there has to be a diplomatic settlement to the Falklands question which is acceptable to the Argentine, and that must of its nature involve an undertaking that the islands will eventually be transferred to Argentine sovereignty. Such are the words of 'prudence' and 'realism' with which the doctrine of surrender cloaks itself, and we have read such words often in the letter columns of newspapers over the past month – usually couched in language, and sometimes bearing signatures, which make it clear that the writers possess impeccable upper middle class and establishment connections.

But how prudent and realistic an argument do they represent? Let us examine the issue from the same standpoint as those who advance them.

The present Argentine Government has staked its whole existence on a successful outcome of the Falklands confrontation. If British forces move in and administer the Argentines the bloody nose and the humiliation that undoubtedly lies well within their powers, two things will follow as certainly as night follows day. The first is that President Galtieri will fall. Not exactly successful in the realm of bread-and-butter national leadership, he has only the glamour of military adventure to offer his subjects. It is of course a glamour of which Latins are fond – as long as things seem to be going well and the nation does not really get hurt. But, as the experience of Mussolini in Italy proved, once fortunes turn and the *bragadoccio* that comes of easy victories fades and is replaced by defeat and hardship, the image of the leader-hero fades with it and he becomes a figure of contempt likely to qualify for the attentions of the lynch-mob. We cannot believe that Galtieri, who has done a lot less for his people on the home front than *Il Duce,* is any the more likely to survive in such circumstances.

He will be replaced by others who will have learned a hard lesson: that Britain has both the capability and the will to crush any attempt to occupy the Falklands that may be made by Argentine forces, whatever the distance she has to travel to do so and at whatever the cost. Will subsequent Argentine governments want to risk the same fate as President Galtieri and his junta? One would hardly think so. Governments in that country are traditionally fragile institutions. Those who take over power want to stay in power and have their work cut out doing so for long even in normal circumstances; who is likely to risk making those circumstances abnormal, and indeed much more difficult, by embarking on military adventures which past precedent indicates are certain to end in disaster?

Of course there will periodically have to be a **show** of fist-shaking and threats. The crowd that throngs below the latest President's balcony will have to be appeased. But so long as British resolve is firm and British powder dry, show will be about the limit of the exercise. As Napoleon once said, the moral outweighs the material in warfare in a ratio of about 10 to 1. Britain need not maintain vast and expensive forces in the Falklands area; she only has to demonstrate that she will not hesitate to send them there and order them to fire, if emergency dictates, and she will have established that moral ascendancy in the issue which will render a great commitment of arms and men at most times unnecessary.

But such elementary strategic thinking does not seem to prevail in the circles to which we have referred – probably because there are powers that be that do not **want** it to prevail. The national decline and humiliation of Britain has become a matter of high policy, and in the service of that policy every consideration of reason and logic, not to mention morality, must if necessary be stood on its head.

At the time that these words are being written the saga of the Falklands still has a number of episodes to run. The British fleet

Contd. on page 20

A NEW ERA BEGINS

JOHN TYNDALL reports on the formation of the British National Party and how its founders triumphed over the little gang leaders who seek division

AS FROM THIS MONTH, *Spearhead* terminates its association with the New National Front and henceforth gives its support to the British National Party, a larger and stronger political grouping that has been formed out of an amalgamation between the NNF and various other nationalist factions, notably a portion of British Movement and one of the British Democratic Party. The BNP will campaign for the same policies and under the same constitution and leadership as the NNF but will be a substantially more powerful and viable formation than the latter. This development is one which *Spearhead* welcomes wholeheartedly, for it is a great step forward out of the division and in-fighting that has weakened the cause of nationalism in Britain so badly in the last two or three years.

This unification might have been even larger and more complete but for the divisive efforts of certain very small people who saw it as a threat to their own positions. To this question I will return shortly. Suffice it to say that the process of uniting nationalists in Britain under the banner of the British National Party will continue, despite these people's obstruction, and I know that eventually it will be complete.

For us this step marks the end of an era. Since 1967 *Spearhead* has identified itself with the cause of the National Front, sometimes exercising its editorial freedom to criticise decisions made on behalf of that party but never deviating from the belief that the National Front was the best – indeed the only – vehicle through which to promote the patriotic cause in post-war Britain.

This faith in, and loyalty to, the National Front did not waver when in June of 1980 the decision was made to withdraw support from the NF Directorate and to give our backing to a reformist movement launched at that time with the object of rescuing the NF from the clique that had gained control of the party's ruling committee. This movement was called the 'New National Front' as a token of our desire not to sever allegiance from the party itself but only to oppose the divisive actions of that committee. We called on members of the party to support us in our stand and many have done so in increasing numbers. Our action was in violation of the constitution of the party but justified by the laws of necessity; the party was headed for the political rocks and all attempts to prevent this process by constitutional means had failed. The constitution had in any event merely become a pawn in the hands of the Directorate, to be bent and manipulated at that Directorate's will. I had seen that Directorate, by its flagrant abuse of the constitution's disciplinary clauses, bring that constitution into contempt. It should not have been a matter for surprise that in that situation others should have acted without respect for it.

The whole question at the time was whether our saving operation would succeed sufficiently quickly to enable the National Front to change course before it had forfeited its political credibility in this country totally and beyond repair. We did not know the answer to this question in June 1980 when we made our move but we believed that at least we were bound to try. For this reason the strategy that we adopted at the time was one based on the hope that the party could later be reunited under an alternative leadership and with its would-be destroyers purged from the ranks, and then its political credibility, both among committed nationalists and among the public at large, restored by a series of sweeping changes in public image as well as in personnel, though not in any way in its principles or ideology, which, as far as we were concerned, were not for sale.

SUICIDE OF N.F.

In the events that have occurred since that time it has become increasingly obvious that this was not to be. The gentlemen of the Directorate have shown that they have learned absolutely nothing from the unhappy developments of 1979 and early 1980 whereby the party became hopelessly split, and have embarked upon a series of policies which have only accelerated the division and decline begun during that period. No action has been taken to remove the stain of homosexuality from the leading ranks of the party and that stain has been the subject of widespread comment in the mass media; while we of the NNF have remained faithful to the original principles and ideology of the party, the Directorate has allowed those principles to be fundamentally changed, with the result that the party has deviated in the direction of an infantile and puerile leftism which bids to rival the Labour Party as a catalyst of class hatred; and in consequence of this the NF has tended in the last two years to find its recruits largely, though not entirely, among the very dregs of society: to fill the gaps created by the mass exodus of normal, stable, patriotic British people of all ages and classes, the NF has gone flat out to attract the football hooligans, the weirdos and punks and the bored flotsam who take a delight in causing mayhem among trippers seeking a quiet weekend at Southend or Brighton.

Now, instead of being a movement with the potential to attract every healthy section of the British populace, the National Front has become a doctrinaire little sect, with a narrow appeal which is aimed mainly at the same maladjusted elements that gravitate to the organisations of the far left. It is anti-police, anti-middle class and anti- all those members of society with the ability, drive and character to make successes of themselves in the competitive world of industry and commerce. Hardly surprisingly, it presents to the British people an image scarcely recognisable from the Socialist Workers' Party and the other factions of the left-wing lunatic fringe.

The British people's verdict on this new-style National Front was delivered by the electors of Croydon North West last October, when all the party managed was a miserable 1.24 per-cent of the poll. But this result has failed to make the slightest impact upon the minds of the party's chiefs and new ideologues, and its publications drip with self-congratulation about the righteous new course on which it is embarked now that the 'reactionary elements' among its former members have been discarded!

This pathetic political *cul de sac* into which the NF has now been steered reminds one of the contemporary Labour Party in microcosm. The red guards have taken over and are in full flow. The fact that the party is dwindling fast both in terms of membership and public support does not matter; the new ideological course being pursued is self-justifying, and does not need to be vindicated in terms of political results.

I have felt it necessary to spotlight these developments, at the risk of repetition, in order to explain our own responses to the situation as they have evolved between the Summer of 1980 and the present time nearly two years later. Over these two years it has

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become clear to us that no possibility any longer exists of resurrecting the nationalist movement in Britain under the original banner of the National Front. If such a possibility still existed in 1980 – and that is open to question – it certainly no longer existed by the middle of the following year; the damage done had been too great.

Coming to this decision was no easy matter for us, such were our sentimental ties with the party that we had served with dedication during the 1970s and in some cases earlier, and such were our memories of the pride with which we had once identified ourselves with its name notwithstanding the vicious smears that had been flung at that name by the party's enemies. The decision was particularly painful for me personally, as I had had the honour of leading the National Front in its most successful period and as its name was associated with mine in the vast avalanche of publicity that it had attracted as a result of this success. The decision, however, had to be faced in the harsh reality of circumstances – just as decisions have to be faced in war and made with cold calculation and in disregard for sentiment.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FORMATION OF NEW MOVEMENT

Facing reality, my colleagues and I began in 1981 a series of negotiations with representatives of other nationalist factions with a view to laying the foundations of an entirely new political movement which, while acknowledging its debt to the National Front in the best days of that party, would proceed forward under an entirely new title in the quest to mobilise among the British people that support that the NF had irretrievably lost, while at the same time avoiding the gross errors of tactics and strategy that had caused the NF's downfall – particularly those made in its later period.

When I speak of these errors, I should hasten to say one thing. Our recognition of those errors should not be taken as any attempt to absolve ourselves entirely from any blame as to what happened to the National Front. While it is my submission that the greatest series of mistakes have been made in the past two years and the final nails driven into the party's coffin during that period, I fully recognise that some responsibility must lie with those of us who were involved in the leadership of the party previously – in particular the responsibility for sharing in the decision to commit the party to an over-ambitious election strategy in advance of adequate preparation and resources, and the responsibility for permitting the infiltration of the party at top level by some highly undesirable personnel. In mitigation of the latter we can claim that our power of action was limited by the inadequacies of the constitution and that we were further inhibited by the desire to maintain the party's fragile unity in the pre-election period before 1979, nevertheless we were there when these things occurred and we cannot wash our hands of them.

As fallibility is the cross borne by all NF leaders, past and present, it is not our purpose to condemn the present leadership for being fallible. The difference between them and us is that we have shown the disposition to learn by error and they have not. Confronted by overwhelming evidence that there were certain things wrong in the party that needed a remedy, we took action to bring about that remedy while there was still time; confronted by the same overwhelming evidence, our opponents within the party failed to take that action.

And, notwithstanding that there were faults in the party prior to 1980, the fact remains that overall the party proceeded during almost the whole of that time in a decidedly forward direction – suggesting that any bad decisions were outweighed by the good decisions, and bad influences outweighed by the good influences. It was from 1980 onward that this balance of good over bad was reversed and the party proceeded on an unbroken course backward.

It was against this background that a number of us took action during 1981 to establish links with many of those from whom we had become divided. These links first took the form of a series of unofficial and informal talks during which the idea of the new movement crystallised. Later they led to the formation of the Committee for Nationalist Unity, which was instituted in January of this year and which bore the names of representatives of all the main nationalist factions.

The CNU undertook a circularisation of about 200 leading nationalists in the United Kingdom belonging to all these factions. Its circular invited all concerned to register by return the simple fact that they were in principle favourable to the idea that the respective nationalist factions should amalgamate together into one single large nationalist party. No attempt was made in this circular to stipulate any particular terms of unity, as obviously these were a matter for negotiation at a later date. The object was to achieve as wide as possible consensus in favour of the principle then to invite those who shared in this consensus to a conference at which precise terms could be negotiated.

Included among those circularised was the main body of members of the Directorate of the National Front (but excluding its 'queer' element) and the head of British Movement. There was some debate between us as to the useful purpose of the inclusion of these people, and a number of my associates expressed to me the view that they had so discredited themselves by their past actions that there was no point in including them as almost certainly they would not be responsive to the appeal and would probably try hard to sabotage any moves towards unity that followed. I had to admit that my colleagues were probably right and that this was very likely what would happen. I persuaded them, however, that it was encumbent upon us to make the effort to establish contact with those people and to establish for the record that this effort had been made, so that all nationalists could subsequently see that we had excluded almost no-one in our quest to bring unity about. There was in my mind perhaps just a 5 per-cent chance that these individuals would demonstrate themselves to be of higher stature than their previous actions had indicated, and I believed that we should proceed on the basis of that 5 per-cent chance. If, as was 95 per-cent probable, the individuals concerned rejected our appeal, then nothing had been lost and something had been gained in the way of their having placed themselves on record as the enemies of unity. The exercise therefore seemed to me worthwhile.

ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE UNITY CAMPAIGN

As my colleagues predicted, these people acted true to form. The very small stature that they had shown in all previous episodes had demonstrably not changed. Not only did they ignore the communication of the Committee for Nationalist Unity on the question of the desirability of union, they used all the influence they could with their followers to sabotage the unity campaign that followed.

A circular issued forth from NF Head Office signed by Martin Webster instructing NF branch officers to boycott the unity moves. That Mr. Webster would take such a step was hardly a surprise, for he personally was certain to be excluded from the unity scheme, but that he should receive the backing of his fellow Directorate members in so doing – despite the fact that those members could, if they wished, have played a part in the unity campaign and in the united party that sprang out of it – was a revelation. Not entirely a surprising revelation to those of us who knew them, but one which it is useful to record for posterity.

The dwarfish spite and vindictiveness of these people knew no bounds. One NF local officer who was gracious enough to give his name to the unity campaign was the subject of threats from his party bosses that he must withdraw it with apologies or be expelled. He quite rightly told them to go to hell and was duly handed his expulsion notice.

From the leader of British Movement came a similar response. He too could have played a part and contributed his talents in the formation of a united nationalist movement, as was implicit in his inclusion among those to be circularised with the invitation. He chose instead also to ignore the invitation and then to threaten his party associates with instant expulsion if they had any

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A NEW ERA BEGINS

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contact with the unity campaign, just as had been the case in the NF. One such colleague whom he had found to have engaged in talks with me he threatened that if that colleague met me again he would be exposed in the *News of the World* – by what means I do not know; I only relate what this man related to me.

One device employed by those elements opposing the unity campaign was the allegation that it was simply a ruse under which our own organisation, the New National Front, could 'poach' and absorb the membership of the other groups under my personal control. There was a simple and obvious answer to this piece of nonsense, which needed little perception by intelligent people. If the old National Front and British Movement were, as their leaders have constantly boasted, larger and more powerful organisations than the New National Front, then this fact would obviously be reflected in the superior weight that they would be able to exert at any unity conference they attended. They would therefore much more have the opportunity to negotiate a unification on terms favourable to them than we would. If their leaders could bring into such a union more support than I could bring, they ought to have a head start on me in any leadership stakes. So what were these gentlemen so frightened of? I put the question because I would like to know the answer.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE

Anyhow, notwithstanding the obstruction of these people the unity campaign gathered momentum. Substantial numbers of individuals, present and lapsed, of the National Front came forward and declared their interest and support. From the ranks of British Movement the response was even more encouraging and a quite significant element in that organisation and among its recent disillusioned supporters has declared itself with the scheme. In this regard we have reason to be grateful particularly to Ray Hill for the tireless efforts he has made in the unity cause. Ray Hill has brought many supporters to the new movement and I have every faith that the process he has started may snowball and that many more will follow the first wave.

In the British Democratic Party John Peacock has campaigned energetically for the unity ideal and brings in his supporters too – they possibly will represent the majority of the remaining membership of that organisation. He too suffered threats and ostracism from the little men in his former party, who purported to 'expel' him for his efforts in the unity cause, whether having the power constitutionally to do so we do not know. John is undismayed and treats these political midgets with the contempt they deserve.

By March of this year it was possible to take some measure of the initial response to the unity campaign. This having been done, a meeting was arranged to take place at a hotel in London for the 27th of that month. All those groups that had responded positively were invited to the meeting. Numbers were deliberately kept down so that the meeting could proceed to some firm conclusion and result and not be bogged down in excessive talk. Groups attending were therefore asked to limit the quantity of their delegates. We of the New National Front sent 22 such delegates, mainly branch officials from London and the South East but with one or two regional officials from further afield.

Not entirely to our surprise, an attempt was made to prevent the meeting taking place. While it is within the realms of possibility that this was instigated by someone among the left-wing opposition, there is a far greater likelihood that the attempt originated from one of the two 'nationalist' camps opposed to unity. The left wing has of late been relatively quiet in this field of activity, perhaps thinking that for the moment nationalists are doing their destructive work for them by their own internal conflicts. Among the individuals expressing their interest in the unity scheme were one or two whom we had reason to suspect were doing so purely in order to get an *entre* to the unity meeting so that they could report back to their masters in the old NF what had occurred. We considered that these might possibly try to sabotage the meeting by guessing its location and informing the management with a view to getting the booking cancelled, but this was a risk we had to take if we were to remain consistent with our principle of inviting all nationalists not on the obvious blacklist to take part. In the event, there were two attempts to stop the meeting. On the eve of the meeting my colleague Alf Waite, who attended to the booking arrangements, was telephoned by someone purporting to be the solicitor for the hotel in question and told that the booking had been cancelled. Mr. Waite called the bluff of the caller and checked the next morning to find the booking still in force. Later the police were contacted and made their presence felt in the hotel foyer just prior to the start of the meeting but this did not result in the meeting being stopped, as intended.

I relate these incidents, perhaps trivial as they may seem, to establish some understanding of the atmosphere in which my associates and I have had to work in our quest to restore unity to the tragically divided camp of British nationalism. From the start we have had to deal with the opposition of those who were pictured in a *Spearhead* article this year as having the mentality of little gang leaders, jealously defending their entrenched positions as the heads of miniscule political gangs and who are frightened of all schemes to establish a bigger united movement of nationalists because of an underlying sense of inadequacy which tells them that they will be consigned to a smaller role within it.

MUCH STILL TO BE DONE

Over both we have now won an important victory, but the campaign of nationalist unification still has some way to go. The little gang leaders and the enemy agents have so far succeeded in discouraging a considerable number of their followers from participation in the unity project, and much work remains to be done to win these followers away from their loyalties to the men of conflict and division. It is my conviction that this task will be accomplished not primarily by reason and persuasion but by the demonstration of superior and growing strength. Now that we have a substantially larger number of activists on which to call, we who lead the cause of unity among nationalists in Britain are confident that we will very soon be able to emerge as the strongest party in all respects.

Some have counselled me that those who have opposed our unity scheme should henceforth have the door permanently closed to them. It is tempting to agree but I must disagree. As I mentioned earlier, our situation demands that we make decisions in the atmosphere of total coolness and calculation appropriate to commanders in war, and without allowance for the luxury of personal feelings. Coolness and calculation dictate that we extend an embrace to every nationalist able to contribute usefully to our cause, irrespective of our feelings over his or her past actions. The only exception we should make to this rule is where we have reason to believe that the individual thus embraced will have a destructive and harmful effect on the cohesiveness of our ranks. Even here we must take some risks. What is to our great advantage is that the constitutional arrangements agreed to at the conference of unity in London last month will empower the party leadership to take rapid and decisive action against any individual who abuses our confidence in this regard. The lessons of the old National Front have been soundly learned; as soon as a bad apple appears in the basket, it will be cast out ruthlessly, not allowed to remain and spread its germs.

Those present at the conference, about 70 in all, honoured me by approving me as leader of the new party. I can only hope that I will prove worthy of their confidence and promise that I shall spare no effort to do so. I thank all of them for their support, and would like to say how much I look forward to working together with all concerned in the future.

Next month John Tyndall will review the immediate strategic and tactical tasks of the British National Party.

Principles and Policies of the BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

A PARTY OF NATIONALISM

We are Nationalists, while the other parties are internationalist. We stand for national sovereignty, while they favour foreign rule. We are determined to defend Britain's national identity and character, while they are prepared to sacrifice that national identity and character. We put Britain first, while they are prepared to put Britain last.

We favour co-operation and friendship between nations, but never as substitutes for national strength, self-reliance and independence. Only by safeguarding our own interests first and foremost can we play an effective part in the international community.

A PARTY OF NATIONAL UNITY

We are dedicated to the establishment within Britain of a government of national unity which will put an end to the ruinous warfare of parties and classes. Free debate and freedom of dissent must be preserved, but within a framework of common loyalty to the nation. Our watchword is: "All for the nation, none outside the nation."

Government must be answerable to the people by regular vote, but once government has been given its mandate by the people party conflict must end and political life within the nation must be organised and directed to serve the common national good.

EUROPE AND THE E.E.C.

We are committed to the aim of peace, friendship and co-operation between all European peoples, both in this continent and elsewhere in the world, and we deeply lament the past wars by which Europeans have been divided.

We accept, however, that the European nations have differing political and economic needs and that no good can come from trying to impose uniform political and economic institutions upon them.

We are therefore against the Common Market and we favour Britain's withdrawal from that organisation.

As a substitute to the Common Market, we favour alliances of mutual security between all White nations, with Britain's strongest ties being with those linked to her by common ethnic origin.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

In the White ethnic communities of the British Commonwealth there is a natural basis of common interest and the need for common policy. We seek to strengthen the ties between these communities.

On the other hand, we recognise no basis of common interest with the Coloured nations of the Commonwealth, and we regard their continued association with Britain as a burden to us which should be quickly shed.

We therefore favour the reform of the Commonwealth into an association of White states, the main nucleus of which would be the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but which would also include any other communities of British stock, like the Falkland Islands, which wished to retain their British status.

Within this reformed Commonwealth, we should work for the closest possible co-ordination of policies in trade, defence, foreign affairs, economic development and migration.

BRITISH NATIONALITY

We must put an end to the absurdities in the presently prevailing definition of British nationality and have the courage to face the fact that the only realistic basis for nationhood is an ethnic one. The British nation is for the most part descended from Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Celtic stocks, all indigenous to Northern Europe and all closely related. Therein lies the basis of our national identity.

We can assimilate people of these and some other European stocks without our national identity being endangered; we cannot, on the other hand, assimilate immigrants of vastly different stocks, such as those from the West Indies, Asia and Africa.

Our party is therefore steadfastly opposed to the granting of British nationality and the right to reside permanently in this country to people of non-European origin.

British nationality should be granted immediately on request to any overseas nationals of British or mainly British ancestry.

We should be prepared, on a selective basis, to grant British nationality to certain categories of peoples of other European antecedents in limited numbers.

Immigration into Britain by non-Europeans, on the other hand, should be terminated forthwith, and we should organise a massive programme of repatriation and resettlement overseas of those peoples of non-European origin already resident in this country.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

We are neither capitalists nor socialists but **Economic Nationalists**. To us the utility of all systems of industry and commerce is to be determined according to how they benefit the national interest. From this it follows that all forces of industry and commerce, whether they belong to the private or public sector, must be controlled and regulated in the national interest.

Free enterprise, where it benefits Britain and her people, will be encouraged, as we agree that it is generally the system that best produces efficiency and competitiveness. It must, however, operate at all times in accordance with the needs of national economic development, prosperity and independence.

A nationalist economic policy requires that Britain achieves the maximum possible self-sufficiency and the minimum vulnerability to the ups and downs of international trade. Our home manufacturing industries must be protected and organised so as to supply the entire needs of the British home market and to provide full employment for Britain's workers. No article should be imported which we are able to produce in this country.

British agriculture should likewise be protected and developed so as to supply the maximum portion of home consumption of which our soil is capable.

British industry and British natural resources should be kept under British ownership and control.

MONEY THE SERVANT OF THE NATION

The nation's monetary system must be taken out of the hands of the private banking interests and made a national resource to be controlled according to national needs.

An expanding economy needs a constantly expanding monetary supply. As long as the second is increased at exactly the same rate as the first, money can be 'printed' by the government without the result of inflation. If, on the other hand, the expansion of the money supply is left as the prerogative of the private banking sector and 'lent' into circulation at interest, inflation will be the inevitable result.

We therefore advocate that private banks will no longer be permitted to lend money except that which is placed in their possession by their depositors or has been earned by legitimate trading. The creation of all new money must become the sole prerogative of government and must come into circulation debt-free and in a quantity equated to the expansion of real national wealth. This money should be regularly created as a portion of public expenditure, thus making possible a vast reduction of taxation without necessitating public cuts; at the same time it will enable wages to be regularly increased without any inflationary result, as production increases too.

HARMONY IN INDUSTRY

As Nationalists, we do not recognise that there is an employers' interest or an employees' interest; there is only a national interest. That national interest requires total harmonisation between all sections of industry and their united effort to increase national prosperity.

Trade unions as currently instituted in Britain are hopelessly ill adapted to this purpose, as also are employers' associations. Both breed industrial conflict and class war.

We are pledged to revolutionary reforms in the whole structure of industrial relations whereby the cause of employers, workers and the nation become one, with government, as the elected representative of the people, empowered to arbitrate in all matters of industrial dispute where other means of negotiation have failed.

A NEW SOCIAL ETHIC

Social services should not be regarded as an absolute right available to all citizens without any conditions; they should be seen as part of a contract between state and people in which there is an equal emphasis on the latter's duties and responsibilities.

We must care for those too old or too young to look after themselves, as we must also do for all categories of the disabled.

For the rest of the population, social welfare should be regarded as a service to be **earned**. The first requirement of earning such a service must be that the recipient be prepared at all times to take work when work is available.

Where work is not available in the normal scheme of things, it should be provided to those needing work by means of specially organised schemes of public works connected with the maintenance or development of public services. In our conception of society there will not be 'something for nothing'. Society will gain by receiving services in return for benefits offered. The individual will gain by higher benefits and the preservation of self-respect.

A POPULATION PROPERLY HOUSED

In housing our ideal is home ownership for the largest possible number.

To make this possible, we must keep property prices within reasonable reach of the ordinary wage-earner, and this we can only do by changing the present financial system which creates built-in inflation. In a non-inflationary economy, property prices can only rise within the limits to which the prices of other commodities can fall.

The changes in the financial system which we have outlined earlier will create this non-inflationary economy. The same changes will also enable building societies to compete fairly with banks for depositors, and this will bring down the cost of mortgages.

In the privately rented sector, we must create a just and effective balance of interests between landlord and tenant, so as to ensure an adequate supply of rented accommodation at reasonable prices. If property-owners are given little incentive to let, rented accommodation will be in short supply and consequently more costly.

In council housing, we are pledged to eliminate, by the financial reforms explained elsewhere, the huge burden of local government debt, which accounts for the largest portion of the increased cost of council housing schemes and of rent increases. This will eventually allow council housing subsidies to be eliminated without rent increases being necessitated.

In slum clearance, the emphasis must be on renovation of old housing and the preservation of community life rather than the building of high-rise flats.

A CLEAN AND BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN

No more of Britain's countryside can be sacrificed for building purposes except where essential for national security. At the same time the hideous disfigurement of our towns and cities must cease. Development of the latter must be strictly controlled and in accordance with the wishes of the local populace. The nation must declare war on litter and dirt in both town and country.

We are pledged, where necessary, to order the demolition of urban structures which grossly disfigure the landscape and are objectionable to local inhabitants. We are pledged in the future to build towns and cities of beauty and symmetry in accordance with traditional architectural styles which have proved their merit across the ages. Architectural innovation and experimentation will only be permitted where this is acceptable to national and public taste.

EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL SURVIVAL

In all the current debate about education policy there is little clear idea of what kind of country we wish to build and therefore of what purpose education ought to serve.

We Nationalists, on the other hand, are quite clear on these matters. We seek to build a Britain which strives for excellence in all fields of human endeavour, which is strong, secure and self-reliant, which is productive and efficient, which is dynamic and creative, whose people are healthy and imbued with the will to work and the desire to get ahead in life, while at the same time being inspired by patriotism and national pride and a sense of their obligations as citizens, where there is a healthy balance between individual self-expression and initiative and the requirements of national unity, discipline and order.

That system of education which produces these results is good; that which does not is bad. We stipulate these things as the aims of education; specialists in that field must find the correct methods by which they are to be achieved.

RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER

Law and order in Britain are collapsing, and we Nationalists are determined that it shall be restored. Without hesitation, we blame the collapse on the attitude of softness and 'liberalism' displayed towards lawbreakers by successive governments of all party denominations.

We are totally opposed to the present policy of reducing jail sentences in order to create more room in our crowded prisons. Sentences should be as high as required to provide a true deterrent to crime, and prison facilities should be adapted to meet this need.

We are pledged to restore capital punishment and corporal punishment.

We believe in giving to the police and courts all facilities necessary for maintaining civil order in the streets and other public places of Britain. We advocate new legislation that will empower the courts to convict and punish those who plan and conspire to riot no less than those caught in the act of rioting.

DEFENCE

Britain's armed forces must be brought up to, and sustained at, a level of strength and efficiency which at all times will be adequate to the defence of the United Kingdom and of British interests around the world.

This priority must override all considerations of state, including financial ones. Budgeting for other forms of public expenditure must only be made **after** the full requirements of national defence have been met.

Our party, while it supports collaboration in defence between Britain and her **genuine** allies, is opposed to all policies that make us dependent upon those allies. All British forces should be under British command and equipped with weapons made wholly in British factories. These weapons should include a nuclear capability adequate to deter an attack by any other power.

We believe that the full needs of British defence can only be met through the restoration of national service, and we therefore advocate the return of that institution as an obligatory duty for all young men of able body and mind. We view national service, not only as a military necessity, but also as a valuable training for character and citizenship.

We also believe that essential to national defence is a strengthening of citizens' voluntary and auxilliary defence bodies, such as the Territorials and various cadet forces, with membership of the latter an obligatory apprenticeship for national service.

Finally, we believe that vital to the effectiveness of national defence in all its aspects is a climate of public opinion in which the full necessities of national military preparedness are understood and appreciated. Government must take every measure necessary to achieve this objective. If Britain is attacked, she will not survive unless her people have the will to fight.

UNITY OF THE KINGDOM

We are dedicated as a party to the maintenance of the unity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. We oppose any devolution schemes which threaten to loosen the ties between England, Scotland and Wales. We oppose all bargaining over the future of Northern Ireland with Irish Republican forces. We deplore the weakness of both Labour and Conservative Governments in dealing with Irish Republican terrorism.

In Northern Ireland we support all efforts to achieve reconciliation between the Protestant and Catholic communities, but only on the basis of a common recognition of the British status of that province and of common loyalty to the United Kingdom. We do not support participation in the government of Northern Ireland, in whole or in any part, by people who are not pledged to this loyalty.

The British Government must make a declaration, without qualification, that Northern Ireland will remain British for all time, and that the only conceivable basis for Irish unification would be the re-entry of the remainder of Ireland into the United Kingdom.

The Government should meanwhile stop at nothing to smash the IRA and other republican terrorist forces with all possible speed and by every necessary means. Our party is pledged to this policy.

Finally, we recognise that community divisions in Northern Ireland begin in the schools. Teachers in Catholic schools who use their positions to indoctrinate their pupils with republican propaganda should be relieved of their posts.

BRITAIN AND THE WORLD

The first priority of all British foreign policy should be the furtherance of British interests and the restoration of British power.

No foreign policy should be based either on approval or disapproval of another country's internal politics; all such policy must depend on that country's attitude to Britain and its compatibility of interest with Britain.

Our party is opposed to all forms of international organisation which diminish British national sovereignty. As well as withdrawal from the Common Market, we also advocate withdrawal from the United Nations.

We repudiate the fashionable idea that Nationalism is a cause of international discord and war; on the contrary, we regard mutual respect between nationally orientated states as offering a better possibility for peace than one nation's interference in the affairs of another.

We acknowledge no obligation on the part of the British people to make economic sacrifices in order to subsidise the so-called 'underdeveloped nations'. We believe that those nations should be obliged to stand on their own feet as the price of the independence that they so loudly claim. Any British aid to such nations should be given, not as a duty, but for services rendered to Britain in return — one example being their preparedness to accommodate portions of Britain's present coloured immigrant population.

We fully recognise the threat to world peace posed by International Communism, and we are completely opposed to any policy of appeasement towards Communism's rulers. At the same time we believe that Communism can only be effectively combatted if we oppose with equal vigour those forces in the West which give it aid and succour.

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PHILIP BAKER looks at left-wing proposals for control of police

WHOSE LAW? WHOSE ORDER?

THE FARCICAL RECOMMENDATIONS of the Scarman Report, coupled with recent comments on the radio of the Police by the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, together with the publication of figures showing the disproportionate involvement of blacks in street crime, has focussed public attention as never before on the vital role the force plays in our society.

Probably the most potentially dangerous of Scarman's proposals was that suggesting the setting up of local liaison committees of chief police officers and local authorities, including so-called 'community leaders' which in fact means members of the non-white community, many of whom are opposed to a police presence in any form in their areas and are endeavouring to further 'no-go' policies to ban police from entering.

This particular recommendation, whether the naive Scarman realised it or not, plays directly into the hands of those subversive left-wing elements, supported by liberal 'wets', who are at present conducting nationwide agitation for the police to be made more accountable and more 'democratic' and suggests a system of political commissars on the Soviet model with operational control over the forces of law and order. Since the original initiative for such greater local authority control came from Marxist GLC leader Ken Livingstone, it is not hard to fathom the thinking behind it. The fact that the views of the Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, a leading advocate of 'democratic' control, were given prominence in a Communist magazine only lends weight to this belief.

This was one of the points made by the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, who spoke of a long term political strategy by the Left to destroy the structure of the police and turn the force into an exclusive agency of a one-party state. Consequently turning over control of the streets to anti-national elements. As Trotsky laid down, "those who control the streets control the State."

Police inspector wounded in last year's riots. Marxists would make him more powerless against rioters than ever.

The recent TV series *Police* could well have been designed as part of this left-wing drive to destroy the credibility of the force and bring it into disrepute — judging by the adverse comments about the conduct of some of the officers taking part and the suspect quarters from which these emanated!

RACE RELATIONS

The Scarman Report was the culmination of the trend over a number of years of the policing of our cities being taken out of the sphere of law and order and put into that of race relations. The senior ranks of the police are themselves partly to blame for this state of affairs, since many in predominantly black areas — Handsworth, Birmingham springs to mind — have attempted to curry favour with the non-white community, thus jeopardising their real task of upholding law and order on their patch without fear or favour.

The scrapping of the 'sus' law; the farce of police withdrawal before a rioting black mob in St. Paul's, Bristol and the subsequent dropping of charges against the ringleaders; the muted police response to last summer's race riots in Toxteth and Brixton; orders to police drivers in black intensive areas not to use sirens or flashing blue lights; the practice in some police divisions of removing 'Rogues Gallery' photos of black villains during inspections; all these are examples of the 'softly-softly' approach to non-white crime by government, police and courts.

The results of this policy have been, as recent figures for the Metropolis showed, an escalation of street crime perpetrated by Blacks on Whites — usually our older and feebler senior citizens, and the increasing arrogance of the black community towards white authority. The large criminal element among non-whites, particularly West Indians, in our inner cities have also made the discovery that the more they step up their war on white society — for that is what it amounts to — the more they are rewarded by further appeasement in the shape of government grants — towards black youth centres, for example, which then become hotbeds of subversive activity and black revolutionary violence and where street gangs can meet in comfort and security to plan their criminal activities.

Although control of police operations by 'liaison committees' dominated by Marxists and non-whites largely affects predominantly black areas whose occupants the former are endeavouring to manipulate in assisting their task of

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WHOSE LAW? WHOSE ORDER?

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destroying our society, the recent threats by Militants and Trotskyites in the Labour Party and the Unions of widespread street action to bring down the Thatcher Government over its proposed legislation on industrial relations is also relevant. The use of so-called industrial 'muscle' to generate revolutionary activity in the streets could be successful if police operations to oppose it were hamstrung by liaison committees dominated by the subversives themselves.

The advocates of 'democratic control' and 'more accountability' claim there is widespread public disquiet with police methods. If any disquiet is indeed being expressed by the voiceless millions who are the potential victims of rising crime, it is that they do not consider the force is cracking down hard enough on criminal thugs. They want to see more of the iron fist and less of the velvet glove. Crime is crime and there should be no racial distinction, no areas in which police keep a 'low profile' and where the courts show special leniency. The only concern must be the preservation of law and order not of 'good race relations' and there must be a policy of hard and ruthless policing to clear the streets of human garbage so that law-abiding citizens may go about their business without fear day or night.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLE

There can be only one type of command structure for the police and that is one based on the leadership principle where authority proceeds downwards from a single individual and responsibility proceeds upwards. The Home Secretary appoints the Chief Constable, gives him a brief which in present circumstances should be: "Clear the streets of muggers, rapists, drug pushers and violent criminals," and leave him to get on with the job using whatever methods he considers appropriate. The only criterion is results. Far from having their powers extended, police committees should be scrapped and the whole bill for policing paid from central funds.

It is all very well for 'liberal' police chiefs to talk glibly about 'traditional methods of policing', 'community policing' and the like, but with the advent of the petrol bomb as part of organised violence for political and social aims the police need fresh weapons and tactics to counter this and carry out their duties. The State must see to it that the odds are always loaded in favour of the forces of law and order. And if this means water cannon, CS gas, rubber bullets and expansion of Special Patrol Groups, then most law abiding citizens will support such measures.

EXERCISES IN FATUITY

Zounds! I was never so bethumped with words.
— William Shakespeare

RONALD RICKCORD looks at the tendency of governments to rely on official reports as a substitute for action

IN AN ARTICLE which appeared in *Spearhead* some months ago, Mr. John Tyndall drew attention to the increasing tendency of British governments to rely on public inquiries, tribunals, committees and the like, as the remedy for any problem for which they could find no solution, or for which they lacked the will and courage to take appropriate action. For governments, public inquiries are the panacea for all our ills, the perfect instrument for the procrastinator and the ideal excuse for inactivity. In this article I propose to discuss one exercise in fatuity which is an inevitable by-product of public inquiries — the official report.

In these days when bureaucracy (as well as Blacks) runs riot, when we are ruled by people who so obviously lack the courage of their convictions (assuming they have any), and when chaos and confusion are the order of the day, there is one thing of which there is seemingly no shortage, and that is the ever-increasing plethora of official reports and other publications with which we are continually bombarded. During recent years there has been a very noticeable increase in the proliferation of officially-produced verbiage dealing with most aspects of our daily lives and every controversial issue about which governments have not the faintest idea what to do. Any casual visitor to our libraries can hardly fail to notice that the shelves devoted to this vast array of documents groan under the sheer weight of Green Papers, Black Papers, White Papers, Discussion Documents, Committee Minutes, Official Reports and so on, *ad nauseam.*

Our library visitor, should he decide to dip into these outpourings of officialdom, will discover that they are not very easy reading; they are replete with many of the errors our English teachers warned us to avoid, such as verbosity, pomposity, officialese and that incomprehensible jargon which is so popular among those responsible for drafting official documents. For these reasons it is not surprising that such publications are seldom read and still less often understood. And that is precisely why governments are so fond of them. They provide the perfect smoke screen for the procrastinator, the shirker, the charlatan and the poltroon; but they do give the long-suffering public the impression that something positive is being done.

My first realisation of the futility of much that is contained in written reports came while I was serving in the Royal Air Force. On one occasion I remember asking a civilian scientist why some guided missile trials on which we were then engaged were being undertaken when almost identical trials had been conducted some months earlier and duly recorded in a report. The scientist took me into a room where the archives were kept and showed me the report; it ran to several very thick volumes. He explained to me that in order to obtain the specific information that he required it was easier and quicker to repeat the trials rather than laboriously wade through the

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volumes before us. I took his point; but it was an admission that the original trial and the subsequent compilation of the report had been a sheer waste of money and time.

My scepticism about the usefulness of reports that resulted from this and similar experiences became even more pronounced when, later, I became actively involved in political matters that made it necessary for me to read numerous official publications. As I write, I have on my desk a variety of such publications. They include the 1971 White Paper entitled *The United Kingdom and the European Communities,* which was produced by the Government to persuade the British people that we should join the EEC; the 1969 Redcliffe-Maud Report that was responsible for the disastrous 'reorganisation' of our local government system in 1974; a Home Office 'Study' entitled *Racial Attacks;* a report produced by the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, also entitled *Racial Attacks;* a similar report (in two volumes) bearing the title *Commission For Racial Equality;* and the notorious Scarman Report, which is perhaps a classical example of the kind of official published disinformation that George Orwell called 'newspeak'. Anyone who has the time to study these ponderous effusions of officialdom will soon discover that not only do they contain many glaring inconsistencies, ambiguities and half-truths, but often they are blatantly dishonest. Let me cite two examples of this dishonesty.

OFFICIAL DISHONESTY

In the Home Office 'Study', *Racial Attacks,* a distinct impression is given that in the areas studied, coloured people are far more frequently subjected to racial attacks (and who determines what constitutes a racial attack?) than white people. But when this document is carefully read, it soon becomes clear that by sleight of hand and clever manipulation of the figures truth has been stood on its head, for far more Whites are victims of these attacks than Blacks. This fact of life, however unwelcome it may be to the purveyors of Establishment thinking, accords with the views of police chiefs in areas with large immigrant and immigrant-descended populations, who are well aware that Blacks are responsible for well over 75 per-cent of the violent crimes reported.

A second example of official dishonesty is contained in the now thoroughly discredited Scarman Report. Apart from claiming that the Brixton riots were occasioned by the insensate attitude of native Britons, and particularly the police, towards coloured people — an assertion which is manifestly untrue — Lord Scarman falsely suggests that unemployment among Blacks was also a major contributory cause of the rioting. But this claim is contradicted by Department of Employment figures which conclusively show that on a *per capita* basis Whites suffer far more unemployment than Blacks. Furthermore, Scarman does not explain why there were no riots in those areas that have large numbers of unemployed Whites but few coloured people.

Now, it would be reasonable to suppose that deliberate falsification of this kind would have been pounced upon and highlighted by the media. But not a bit of it! The media, that omnipotent new estate of the realm, seem to be as determined as the politicians and bureaucrats to prevent the public from learning the truth. Even when official reports contain information that is diametrically opposed to what the Establishment would have us believe, that information is either played down or totally ignored by the media. The days when the media could be trusted to disseminate at least a modicum of truth are seemingly long since past, and that being so, it is hardly surprising that slogans like 'Freedom of the Press' have a distinctly hollow ring.

'BUMPF' NOT READ

It is also beyond dispute that many of the public figures who so ardently and vociferously support the nostrums advocated in official reports do not even trouble to read them, though frequently they regard them almost as if they were Holy Writ. In 1971, during the negotiations for Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, I questioned several pro-Market MPs and others who were making public speeches informing us that Britain was doomed if she did not join. I soon discovered that not only had many of these people not read the Treaty of Rome, they had not even read the Government's White Paper which outlined the reasons why we should join! Yet they had the presumption to tell us that joining that squalid reincarnation of the *Zollverein* was essential for our future prosperity and even for our survival! One pro-Market MP, evidently exasperated by my questioning, told me that he had tried to read both documents **but had been unable to understand them!** At least he was more honest than some of the others.

In this brief article I hope that I have managed to show that we must never take for granted information emanating from official sources. On the contrary, we must treat such outpourings with the greatest circumspection because we know that they can be, and are, used as a substitute for action, a means of bamboozling the public, and a convenient method for shelving tricky matters until what are vainly hoped will be more propitious times.

So the public inquiry and its sequel, the official report, have become dangerous weapons in the hands of our legislators by providing them with a means for delaying or avoiding the need to take essential action to overcome difficult problems. But problems left unresolved have a habit of becoming cankers that fester on the body politic until they finally erupt. And the vast proliferation of official publications to which this type of cosmetic government has given birth, and which has sadly become the norm, guarantees that those really important issues which require quick and courageous decisions will never be faced; instead they will become ever more obscured beneath a welter of words. The moral is quite clear: fewer words and more action.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

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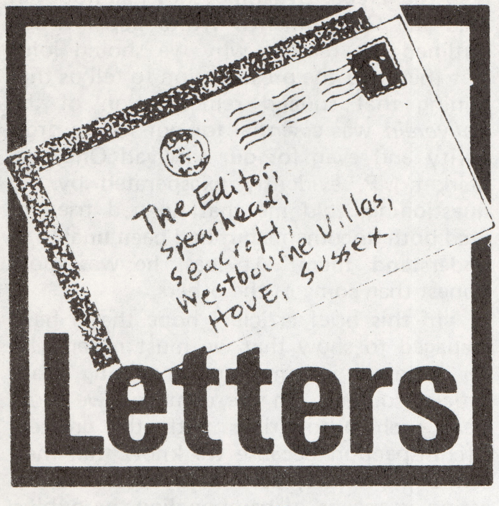
10-19 copies: 28p ea.; 20-49 copies: 25p ea.; 50-99 copies: 21p ea.; 100-199 copies: 18p ea.; 200-499 copies: 15p ea.; 500 copies or over: 14p ea. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.



Letters

SIR: Perhaps you will allow me to comment on Robert Gregory's article 'Political action: a strategy of realism' which appeared in your April issue.

While agreeing with much that Mr. Gregory writes, I do take issue with his opinion that for the time being nationalists should confine their activities to local affairs. Nationalists ought to concern themselves with **national** affairs rather than with the minutiae of parish pump politics. If we try to emulate the Liberals by getting ourselves involved in 'community politics' in a wild scramble for votes we will end up just like the Liberals with a reputation for insincerity.

That is not to denigrate Nationalists who participate in local issues, providing that such issues bear some relevance to our national policies. But we must never lose sight of what Racial Nationalism is all about. Emphatically, we are **not** lamp-post and kerbstone people (though, as I remarked at a recent meeting, some of us may be destined to end up on lamp-posts!)

This month I am contesting the local elections for the sixth successive year. During these years I have concentrated my efforts almost entirely on national issues. While it is true that my share of the poll has only marginally increased, at least the local people know who I am and what I stand for. That is more than can be said for my opponents, who are forever seeking to ingratiate themselves with the voters by arguing with one another about the siting of pedestrian crossings and other such trivialities. We Nationalists must stick to the main issues if we ever hope to win national support. In the meantime we may comfort ourselves with the thought that sooner or later the electorate is bound to wake up.

RONALD RICKCORD
Editor, New Frontier

SIR: I must take issue with Mr. Paul Chynoweth in his article last month when he says: "It is a political fact of life, unacceptable though it may be, that the vast majority of those people who are likely to comprise an elite are to be found amongst what it is convenient to describe as the Middle Class."

I do not understand what he means by "unacceptable though it may be." If it were true, it would not be "unacceptable"; we should simply direct our propaganda towards that class of person because with the limited means at our disposal we are forced to be selective and to direct our resources towards that section of the population which is likely to give us the best return for our efforts and outlay. My objection is not that such a theory is unacceptable but that it is unsound.

It is perfectly true that in other European nations where nationalism has triumphed in the past it has usually been with the aid of a very strong and miltant middle class, but the position of Britain in the 1980s is very different. The Fabian Socialists have become far more sophisticated than ever before and the word 'education' is now, in our country at least, synonymous with the word 'brainwashing'.

It may well be that at some time in the future the British Middle Class will face up to its responsibilities but, apart from the occasional honourable exception, that is not yet the case. Meanwhile it would behove us to remember that there have been one or two successful Working Class nationalists in Europe — the son of a blacksmith comes to mind — and to try and put this obsession with 'class' behind us. I suggest that we aim our propaganda at a particular intellectual level which excludes both the morons and the pseuds. Class when defined by formal education, income group or accent is nothing but an absurdity.

RAY HILL
Leicester

SIR: I was much impressed by the recent article 'The anatomy of patriotism'. It is often forgotten that the phoney patriotism of the Conservative right is just as dangerous as the anti-patriotism of the Marxist left. This is a point frequently overlooked. With the left we know exactly where we stand, and for that we should be grateful.

Odious though the left may be, it is a fact that the greatest acts of post-war betrayal have been the work of Conservative administrations. There may be some genuine patriots still left in the Tory Party but these are usually small fry and without influence.

Whatever we may think of these phoney patriots, they are not fools. They know from experience that a frontal assault on patriotism and patriotic values is doomed to failure and would only produce a nationalist reaction, so they take the symbols and trappings of patriotism and use them for anti-patriotic and anti-nationalist ends.

An example of their bogus patriotism was the euphoria surrounding last year's Royal Wedding or the yearly patriotic fervour displayed at the last night of the Proms. These events are harmless enough but their usefulness to the Establishment is that they divert patriotic sentiments away from anything political or practical — as the Establishment knows that it is impossible to extirpate patriotic feeling altogether, it must provide a safety valve through which it can be channelled and controlled.

Patriotism, as that term is generally understood in most countries, simply means loyalty to one's land and people; it does not mean loyalty to the established institutions of state, such as the Monarchy or Parliament. Those institutions can only rightly command loyalty when they represent the interests of the people they are supposed to serve. When such institutions become the agencies of alien interests, they cease to warrant loyalty. It then become, not only the right, but the duty of every patriot to oppose such institutions.

JOHN HELM
Hull

SIR: I saw recently a programme on BBC2 about the future of technology in Japan which alleged that, although the Japanese were brilliant developers of technology, they lacked the creativity essential for original research and they didn't even think like Europeans, whose brains worked quite differently.

Admittedly the BBC were merely repeating the conclusions of a Japanese researcher but can you imagine the uproar there would have been if the BBC had screened a programme alleging that Blacks lacked creativity, etc., a proposition of course much more enforced by proof than anything relating to the Japanese.

H. S. HALL
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

SIR: I am outraged at the policy of picking Black footballers for the England team. Surely England should be represented by 11 Englishmen. To try and win matches using players who are not English is nothing short of cheating.

I would rather England lose playing a full team of Englishmen than win with Blacks in the side.

J. E. BOWLES
Hartlepool, Cleveland

SIR: Having read about the tremendous fight put up by the small detachment of Marines when South Georgia fell then of the ease with which the Marines took the island back, I am struck by the contrast between our fighting men and our gutless politicians.

L. G. STARKEY
Oxford

SPECIAL APPEAL FROM THE EDITOR

HELP OUR PARTY GROW!

GIVE GENEROUSLY TO FIGHTING FUND

Dear Reader,

Elsewhere in this issue you will have had the opportunity to read about the formation of the British National Party and to study its policies.

It is our resolve that during the next few years this party grows into a great force in British politics.

To do this, it needs two things: hard work by dedicated activists; and MONEY – lots of it. On this page we are appealing to you in particular to support the new party with money.

In the first phase of the party's development the money you give will be used mainly for the following purposes:–

(1) To increase the party's administrative and organisational staff
(2) To purchase modern equipment for its office
(3) To expand the output of its literature and other means of publicity
(4) To purchase transport facilities for enabling its activists to be more mobile.

For the purpose of raising this money, we are immediately launching a Fighting Fund to which we ask all those who support the party to contribute.

You can contribute to the Fighting Fund in either of two ways – or both ways.

One is to send your money in a lump sum to us as soon as possible, then to send further lump sums as and when you are able.

The other is to make out a standing order with your bankers to send us a regular sum every month, quarter, half-year or year that is within your means.

If you adopt the standing order procedure, you will want to know the name and address of our bankers and our account number. The bankers are Lloyds Bank Ltd., 125 Church Road, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 2AN, and our account number is 1040539.

Please make out all remittances to the British National Party (in full) and address them – except money by standing order – to P.O. Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB. In the case of bankers' standing orders, please ensure to inform us of any such order made.

This is a great cause to which we are asking you to contribute. Please give generously. Please give now!

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

founded by

A. K. Chesterton

Published by Candour Publishing Co.
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Highly recommended TRADITIONAL BRITISH folk music LP, 'Cotswold Music' - Green Willow Band. Thoroughly entertaining album. £4.85 (UK) including postage - from: Music Society, 28 Cheviot Close, Quedgeley, Gloucester

New recording– just out!

NNF Recordings are pleased to announce a new cassette, which is now available, called:–

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

On side 1 of this recording you can hear selections from the speeches at the NNF rally in London on September 5th 1981 on the theme 'Whites unite or go under!'. The speakers include Capt. Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker, Derek Merry and guest speaker Ray Hill. The recording features a large part of the closing speech of the rally by NNF Leader John Tyndall.

On side 2 there is a talk entitled 'The coming British Revolution' by John Tyndall. In this talk Mr. Tyndall exposes the hypocrisy and incompetence of the political system which masquerades under the name of 'democracy' and outlines the vital political changes needed for Britain's national recovery.

This new tape costs £3 plus 15p for postage and is an ideal Xmas present to buy friends whom you are trying to convert to the nationalist cause.

TYNDALL SPEAKS

Also available from our library is the recording 'Tyndall speaks', which consists of a talk by John Tyndall on each side and also costs £3 plus 15p postage. The two talks are:–

(1) **OUR ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE.** In this talk Tyndall speaks of the world-wide dispersion of the British peoples and their present lack of unity in the face of a common threat to their survival. He stipulates what the Anglo-Saxons must do to recover their once pre-eminent position.

(2) **BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.** In this talk Tyndall attacks the policies that have made 2 million unemployed and outlines the nationalist solution put forward by the New National Front.

Apply to: NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB.

LEICESTER GROUP SET UP

LEICESTER, throughout the 1970s a major centre for British Nationalism but more recently moribund in the way of nationalist activity, is the first area in which a major new group of the British National Party has been established.

The group was set up last month following a meeting in the city addressed by John Tyndall and Ray Hill, a well known local nationalist. 25 people were in attendance at the meeting.

The Organiser of the group is John Peacock, who has already started a local campaign to get the group on the map. Mr. Peacock has put in an application to the Leicester City Council for a grant of £284,000 for the setting up of a White cultural centre in the city. In the wording of the application the centre would be to cater for the disadvantaged Anglo-Saxon-Celts living in the ghetto of Highfields, an area of the city where Whites are a racial minority.

In view of the lavish sums of money that have been allocated to Black and Asian cultural groups by the Leicester and other city and town councils, the council is going to be in an embarrassing position when it comes to finding an excuse to refuse the application for the grant.

Although Leicester was once a thriving branch of the National Front, most local nationalists left the party following the homosexual scandals that broke at the end of the 1970s. There is now a very good chance that the city can again become a mecca of nationalism.

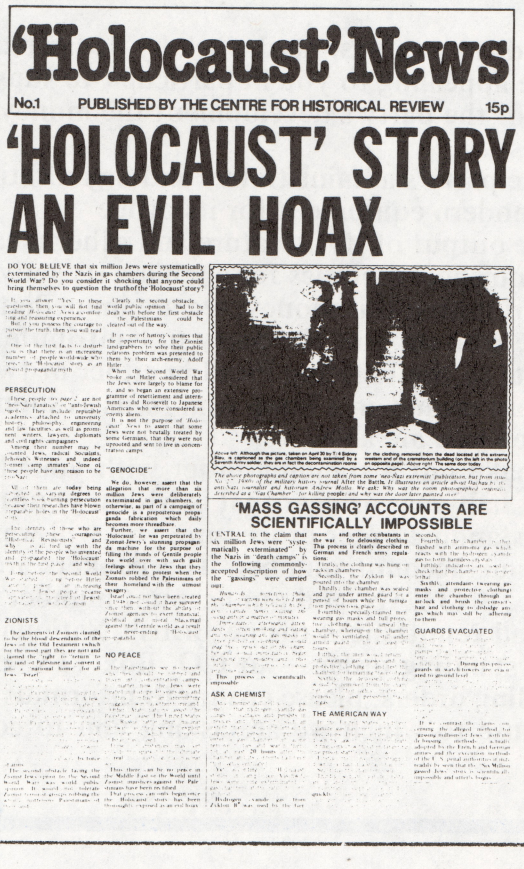
DEREK MERRY

DEREK MERRY

DEREK MERRY, Activities Organiser for the South Western Region of the British National Party was given two suspended sentences of 1 year apiece at Bodmin Crown Court last month after having been found guilty of offences under the Race Relations Act.

This followed the publication and distribution by Mr. Merry of leaflets opposing coloured immigration that had been printed to advertise a rally by his party (then the New National Front) in Plymouth last year. Mr. Merry was also convicted on another charge of having said in a speech at the rally: "If they're Black, send them back!"

Mr. Merry's convictions for doing no more than exercise his right of free expression in a supposedly 'Democratic' country are a scandal.



'Holocaust' News

No.1 PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW 15p

'HOLOCAUST' STORY AN EVIL HOAX

DO YOU BELIEVE that six million Jews were systematically exterminated by the Nazis in gas chambers during the Second World War? Do you consider it shocking that anyone could bring themselves to question the truth of the 'Holocaust' story?

Above left Although this picture, taken on April 30 by T/4 Sidney Blau, is captioned as the gas chambers being examined by a Seventh Army soldier, they are in fact the decontamination rooms for the clothing removed from the dead located at the extreme western end of the crematorium building (on the left in the photo on opposite page). Above right The same door today

The above photographs and caption are not taken from some 'neo-Nazi extremist' publication, but from issue No. 27 (1980) of the military history journal After the Battle. *It illustrates an article about Dachau by the anti-Nazi journalist and historian Andrew Mollo. We ask: Why was the room photographed originally described as a "Gas Chamber" (for killing people) and why was the door later painted over?*

'MASS GASSING' ACCOUNTS ARE SCIENTIFICALLY IMPOSSIBLE

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400-500 on first BNP march

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

Column marches through London

THE NEWLY FORMED British National Party held its first major activity on April 24th when it staged a march through London in protest against the failure of the Government to give adequate protection and guarantees to the Falkland Islands. "Keep the Falklands British" was the theme of the demonstration.

The turn-out for the event was heartening — and a surprise to those who had chosen hitherto to belittle the strength of the new party. An estimated 400-500 were present. This number was far in excess of any that had turned out for any activity previously organised by the New National Front, and it gave impressive proof of the new strength that has been acquired by means of the recent merger of nationalist groups out of which the BNP was formed.

Also heartening was the composition and orderly conduct of the marchers. They were representative, as were those on the greatest marches of the 1970s, of all sections of the population. If this is what the BNP can do, it is on the right road.

The march proceeded through London's West End to the Victoria Embankment, and there ended in a public rally addressed by David Bruce, Ray Hill, Kenneth McKilliam and John Tyndall, with two guest speakers: Lady Jane Birdwood of WISE and Major Alan Plane of the Keep the Falklands British Association.

No opposition was encountered at any point on the march route — showing that opposition, when it occures, is always organised and never spontaneous.

A day that augurs well for the future.

POLICY STATEMENT

The four centre pages of this issue contain a policy statement of the newly formed British National Party. Copies of these can be obtained from Head Office at 7p each. To obtain costs for quantities, divide by 5 the cost for an equivalent number of copies of Spearhead.

YOUNG NATIONALIST

Read *Young Nationalist* the paper for youth published on behalf of the Youth Section of the British National Party. Send 20p for sample copy to: 16 Vale Lodge, Perry Vale, London S.E.23.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

LEAGUE REVIEW

For a new view on human affairs read *League Review*, journal of the League of St. George. This is a 24-page pictorial magazine costing 45p. Subscription rate is £5 for 8 issues (British Isles). For sample send 60p to: *League Review*, 9/11 Kensington High Street, London W8 5NP.

BOOKS OF OPPOSITION. Send SAE for list of rare and out-of-print nationalist books. Advertiser, c/o Devlon, Ilsington, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Read **NEW FRONTIER**
Voice of the New National Front

You can obtain single copies of *New Frontier* by paying a subscription of £3.40 for 12 issues (for subscribers in the British Isles). For subscribers overseas the rate is £4.00 for 12 issues (surface mail).

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10 copies	£1.20	+ 32p post
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200 copies	£14.40	+ £2.25 post
300 copies	£19.80	+ £2.55 post
400 copies	£24.00	+ £2.80 post
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SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

FALKLANDS FIASCO

(Contd. from page 5)

has established a ring of steel around the islands and we have been informed that it has orders to sink any Argentine vessel that sails within 200 miles of the islands' shores. This declaration no doubt serves to sustain the impression in public that Maggie is acting resolutely, but when we look at what is happening at the same time on the diplomatic front we can see immediately that the resolution is just a smokescreen. As these words go to print, the Government has just received, through the offices of the American Secretary of State, a peace proposal from the Argentine junta. The terms of the proposal are that the Falklands should be jointly administered by the Argentine and Britain under 'American supervision' and that half of the police force there should be chosen by the Argentine, while the Argentine flag should fly over the islands alongside the British flag.

Any British Government with an atom of self respect would have rejected these terms out of hand. It was as if a burglar had taken occupation of a house and placed all the valuables therein in a bag as loot. Then when the burglar senses that he is about to be apprehended and brought to justice he offers a 'deal': give me joint ownership of the house, he says, and divide up the loot between us on a 50-50 basis, and I will be satisfied!

Any householder who would even consider entering into such a deal with one who has invaded and seized his property would be deemed soft in the head, yet this apparently is what the Thatcher Government is doing. Instead of signifying total repudiation of such an impudent package, it has communicated to the Argentine Government to the effect that the terms "seem to fall short of requirements" on first sight but that they will nevertheless be "studied and considered".

Fall short? Considered? What kind of language is this supposed to be? It seems to mean that the owner of the house is not likely to agree to the deal as the burglar has presented it but he **might** do – he needs time to think about it! By saying that the deal "falls short" of requirements, he seems to be implying that if the burglar offers a bit more a deal may then be made. By talking in this way, the owner of the house is conceding legitimacy to the burglar's claim to a part of his property – the only matter to be decided is how great a part!

Mrs. Thatcher has said in another statement that the Argentine invasion force must be withdrawn before negotiations over the future of the Falklands can begin. Again we are back in the realm of negotiations with the burglar. Get out of the house and leave the loot, the owner is saying, and then if you come back later and do not try to threaten me I might give you part of what you are seeking!

Doubtless there will be those who will claim that Mrs. Thatcher does not really mean what she says when she allows her Government to talk in these terms; she is just putting on a cosmetic operation for the benefit of the 'wet' elements in British politics whose support she needs and of 'world opinion' beyond. We wish we could believe this, but even if we did it is a sad commentary on contemporary Britain. If there really are powerful forces in our public life who require to be convinced by such language that the Government is doing the right thing, it just betrays the rot in high places that has afflicted our nation. As for 'world opinion', the very idea that it is impressed by such grovelling behaviour is utterly absurd. What will do far more good for Britain in the eyes of world opinion is a demonstration that she intends to repossess what belongs to her by all means within her power and that anyone who may think of trying the same trick as the Argentines will be blasted out of the seas.

Lessons to be learned

Here we must leave the Falklands scene, with much to be resolved over the next few weeks. Whatever happens to the Falklands eventually – and on this point all the facts lead us to the gravest pessimism – the crisis has at least done two things, from which some benefit may ultimately be derived.

One is that it has brought British politics – and, one must hope, some politically minded British people, back into the real world. By the real world we mean the world that we have inhabited since the dawn of history: a harsh, tough world in which there are separate national and tribal aspirations, which sometimes can only be decided by the use of force; a world in which nations have to make themselves strong if they are to be fit to survive, where they have to maintain adequate armament to protect their interests and have that armament available wherever and whenever those interests are under threat; a world where, if nations do not do these things, they will only invite other nations to trample on them.

British politics, certainly since 1945 and probably for longer, have dwelt in an entirely different world: a world governed by the fantasy of everlasting universal brotherhood; a world in which warships, guns and soldiers are just a memory of dark ages long departed; a world in which there is no dispute between nations – if indeed the existence of nations is acknowledged at all – which cannot be resolved by men sitting round a table in a spirit of mutual compromise.

The Falklands crisis has struck a terrible blow to liberalism, pacifism, internationalism and all the other fungoid growths of this fantasy world of the imagination of our modern-day 'progressive' intellectuals and high priests. Perhaps this will bring about a profound change in the political climate of this country. One can only hope it will.

The other thing the crisis has done has been hinted at previously. It has made a lot of people start to ask questions who previously did not think to ask such questions: questions about the competence of our political leadership and – much more importantly – about the **loyalty** and **motivation** of our political leadership.

In this way what has happened in a very remote and small group of islands in the South Atlantic may have set off an earthquake in the political life of Britain, from which things will never be quite the same again.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

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